

Kentucky Gazette.

[NUMB. XXVI]

Quicquid agunt homines—nostra sarrago libelli. Juv. Sat. 8. v. 85.

[VOL. VIII]

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1795.

LEXINGTON: Printed by JOHN BRADFORD, at his office in Main Street, where Subscriptions, (at Fifteen Shillings per Annum) Advertisements &c are thankfully received, and Printing in its different branches done with care and expedition.

Lexington, March 14.

Official Correspondence

Between the special Commissioner from the United States, and the Governor of Kentucky, on the subject of the Navigation of the Mississippi.

Frankfort, January 10, 1795.
S I R,

I HAVE the honor to enclose to you a letter from the Secretary of State, which will fully disclose the object of my mission to this country.

Of the President's intention, to give full effect to the resolution of the Senate of the United States (herewith inclosed, No. 1) by adopting the measure, of sending a special Commissioner to detail a faithful history of the negotiation pending between the United States and the Court of Madrid, respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, you have some time since been duly apprized, by the department of State (No. 2.)

A series of untoward events, prevented my arrival into Kentucky, at an earlier period.

As the adjournment of your Legislature, prevents the mode of communicating the progress and real state of the treaty above alluded to, which was contemplated by the Secretary of State: I shall take the liberty, by your Excellency's permission, thro' the channel of a correspondence with yourself, to give a written narrative of the measures which have been directed, and are now pursuing, under the orders of the President of the United States, to obtain and establish, for all time to come, the unhindered navigation of the Mississippi. Of this information, you will be pleased to make such use, as may most effectually tend to satisfy the minds of our fellow citizens on the Western Waters, by unfolding to them, the unobscured state of a negotiation, in the issue of which, altho they, from local considerations, may feel themselves more immediately involved, yet in truth, is the whole American republic, materially concerned.

The genuine and fundamental interests of every part of whiten, being founded on the same great principles of national freedom and prosperity, an injury offered to the remotest point of it, sensibly affects the whole system.

Should the mode I have suggested of presenting to the public attention, the communications I am charged to make, meet with your approbation, after a notification thereof, I shall proceed without delay to adopt the same.

If any subjects of enquiry occur to your mind, on which, you would wish particular information, by specifying them, in the answer, with which you will please to favor me, to this address, they shall be particularly noticed as my inclinations correspond with my instructions, to be candid, and explicit, according to the extent of my knowledge, in all the explanations which may be required of me.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of proper consideration and respect.

Your Excellency's most Obedient servant.

JAS. INNES.

His Excellency ISAAC SHELBY.

State of Kentucky, Lincoln County,
January 21st 1795.

S I R,
I WAS yesterday honored with your letter of the 16th instant by Mr. Lewis.

The satisfaction I have received from the President's sending a special messenger, to detail a faithful history of the negotiation pending between the United States and the Court of Madrid, respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, has been much increased by the choice he has made of a gentleman of your character to fill that office.

The manner in which you propose to make your communications, is not only perfectly agreeable to me, but is in my opinion the only proper one. The communications being made to me in my official capacity, I shall hold it my indispensable duty, immediately to make them known to my constituents and fellow-citizens; for as free men deeply interested in the event of a negotiation which has for its object the obtaining and establishing for all time to come the unhindered navigation of the Mississippi, I consider them as entitled to receive every information which can be given them; and that information cannot be given as satisfactorily in any other manner, as it will be done by laying before them the communications which I shall receive on this subject.

I consider your instructions to lay before the inhabitants of the western country the undisputed state of the negotiation, and your own inclinations to be candid and explicit in doing it, as strong proofs of the purity of the intentions of the President, and the proper choice he has made of a Commissioner to carry his intentions into effect.

The liberal and truly federal idea which you express "that an injury offered to the remotest point of the Union sensibly affects the whole system," comes fully up to the opinion and wishes of the citizens of this State: All that we ask of the General Government is, that we shall be considered as making a part of one people, and one government, and the same care should be taken of our just rights, as would be taken of the acknowledged rights of any other part of the United States.

As I have no doubt your communications on this most important subject, will be candid, full and satisfactory, I shall until I receive them decline specifying any subjects on which I would wish particular information; but if after I have received those communications any explanation or further information should appear to me to be necessary to make them perfectly satisfactory, I will do myself the honor of addressing you on the subject, for I am convinced in a government founded on the real principles of liberty, and administered with wisdom and integrity, a full and true statement of public measures, will be found to be the only certain way of preserving the affections, and securing the approbation of the virtuous part of the community.

Permit me to request that our official correspondence may not only prevent, but be a means of

bringing about a personal acquaintance which from every consideration both public and private it is my wish to cultivate with you.

I have the honor to be with sentiments of the greatest respect,
Your most ob. Hmbl. Servant,
ISAAC SHELBY.
The Honble. JAMES INNES.

State of Kentucky, Frankfort,
February 15th 1795.

S I R,
I WAS duly honored with your favor of the 21st of January, in answer to mine of the 16th of the same month, and in conformity to the plan, I took the liberty to suggest, which you have been pleased to approve, I shall now proceed, to make to you the communications, with which I am charged.

In presenting to public view, the origin, and progress of the negotiation, now depending between the United States of America, and the Court of Madrid, respecting the Navigation of the Mississippi—it may not be irrelevant, to take a retrospective survey of the conduct of the Spanish government, towards the United States, at that period of their late war with England, when the American revolution, began more interestingly, to attract the attention of the nations of Europe. By referring to that juncture of our affairs, it will readily occur to every recollecting mind, that the conduct of the Spanish court was more lukewarm, and distant towards the American States, than that of any other European power, who from principles of long established enmity, & rivalry, was equally interested in the dismemberment, & consequent debility, of the British empire—and although, under the family compact of the house of Bourbon—that nation, in 1778, entered into the war against England, as the ally, and associate of France, yet she made no formal recognition of the independence of the United States; and neither in the origin, or termination of the war, did she seem to pay the least regard, to the political interests of confederated America. Whether this cold conduct, on the part of Spain, proceeded from the difformity of the principles of her government, from those which produced our revolution, and the proximity of our chartered boundaries, to her possessions on this continent; it is not material, at this day to enquire: But this, I believe, is a fact, that, although Congress kept an agent with competent powers, at the court of Madrid, from a very early period of the late war; yet no pact or treaty of any kind was ever entered into between the two nations.

This reservedness on the part of the Spanish nation, and their intimate connexion with France, during the existence of a monarchical form of government in that country, rendered the political department of the United States, towards the former nation, a matter of delicacy, and importance. By the friendship and assistance of France, the establishment of our independence had been accelerated, and should it have been prematurely jeopardized, by a con-

flux with any nation in Europe (and one at least, we may suppose, there was, pining with eager wishes, for such an inauspicious event to us) on France, must, we have again relied, for reiterated assistance,—such being our real political situation, immediately after our peace with England, in 1783—the circumspection, and prudence, with which it behoved the councils of America, to observe with respect to any measure, which might tend in the smallest degree to shake the alliance, and good understanding subsisting between France, and the United States, or even embarrass that nation, in the conduct she was to observe towards her new ally, and her old friend; must be strikingly obvious to every person, who bears in mind how much, the safety and happiness of America, at that early epoch of her independence, relied on the political relations, in which certain powers of Europe stood with respect to each other and to herself.

But we were relieved from this delicate posture of our affairs, with respect to Spain by the arrival at New-York, the then seat of Congress—of Don Diego de Gardoqui, in quality of Ambassador, from that court, some time in the spring of 1785, about two years after the peace at Paris. This gentleman having had his audience, and produced his credentials—by which, it appeared that he was invested with authority, to treat with the United States, on the subject of commercial arrangements: Congress, without delay, appointed John Jay Esq. their Secretary for foreign affairs, to enter into the negotiation with him. Being specially enjoined, to make the right of the United States, to the free use of the Mississippi, from its source to the Ocean, the leading feature, of any treaty, which should be entered into between the contracting parties.

This claim of the United States, was brought forward, and pressed, at a very early period of the negotiation, and continued to be presented in different shapes, through the whole course of very lengthy and tedious transactions, which took place between the Congressional, and Spanish agents, on the subject of a commercial treaty. Mr. Gardoqui received the assertion of this right, with affected surprise, denied its admissibility as part of the contemplated treaty, and asserted with vehemence, that his court would never assent to its validity, on any principles. He invariably manifested an irritation of temper, whenever our right to the navigation of the Mississippi was urged upon him. This intemperance of the ambassador, was deemed symptomatic of the spirit, which predominated on that subject at his court, with which, from the circumstances before hinted at, good policy dictated to America, the propriety of observing the strictest harmony.

Thus circumstanced, the American negotiator resorted to the project, of ceding to Spain the exclusive navigation of the Mississippi, for twenty-five years, which was intended to operate, not as an abandonment of the right of the United States, but as a mean to obtain an end, to wit, the re-

cognition of that right, on the part of Spain, after the expiration of the above stipulated period. I know well that the proposal of this measure, is still late to the recollection of our fellow citizens, on the western waters, and that it created great alarms in the minds of the inhabitants of the Atlantic States also. But in narrating the mere history of it, let me not be considered as the defender of its policy, or expediency. It forms a link in the chain of historical facts, which I shall candidly unfold to your view, and in that spirit of candor, I can assert to you, that the proposition, now alluded to, as it stands presented, on the records of Congress, was not intended to generate a renunciation, but on the contrary, a acknowledged establishment, of the right of the United States to the free use of the Mississippi—upon this principle: That if Spain accepted this cession from the United States, to the exclusive navigation of that river, for a stipulated time, the acknowledgment of their right to the navigation, followed as an unavoidable consequence: For the United States, must have possessed the right, before they could transfer it, and the acceptance of the cession, was an acknowledgment of the right. The pretext which this proposed expedient, produced in the councils of America, is too notorious to require repetition. It occupied not only the attention of Congress, for many months but the subject was also taken up by some of the State legislatures, who denounced the measure, as unconstitutional, destructive and dishonorable. In fact, this negotiation which had exhausted much time, and had progressed so far, as to reduce into shape, some specific articles for future arrangements, between the two nations, was arrested in its course. And it was ultimately deemed proper by those Congress, that the whole business of the Spanish treaty, which from the management of it, had very much agitated the public mind of America, should be dismissed from further discussion and to be left over as an object of consideration for the present government of America, which had been adopted, and was then, upon the eve of being put into action. Much about the same period too, in July 1789, Mr. Gardouqui received permission from his court, to go back to Spain, on his own private affairs—intending to return, to readjust the treaty, so soon as the new governmental system should become fully organized, and begin its functions—it so happened, however, that after the institution of the general government, Mr. Gardouqui, the only person empowered by the Spanish court, to treat with the United States, did not, according to expectations, founded on his own assurances, return to America, and the Secretary of State, who was appointed, in September 1789, to whose department, this species of executive business appertained—having not arrived from France, the affair of the treaty with Spain, could not be immediately acted upon, on account of the absence of the respective agents of the two nations, yet notwithstanding these obstacles, the executive of the United States did not permit our claim to the navigation of the Mississippi to sleep.

The nature of the connexions which subsisted at this period, between France and the United States, and between France and Spain, is well known, and has been alluded to. It was perfectly understood by the American government, that although France favored the pretensions of Spain, to exclusive navigation of the Mississippi, within her own boundaries—yet she was well inclined to the propriety of the United States, and would wish to see an extension of our commerce, of the benefits of which,

from existing treaties, she would probably participate. The court of Versailles, therefore, was moved to interpose its mediatorial influence, to induce the court of Madrid, to acknowledge our right to the navigation of the Mississippi. And this interposition, would probably have produced efficacious consequences, had not the rapid progress of the French revolution, which at first reformed, and afterwards abolished monarchy, cut off all intercourse between the two courts, and placed them in a state of hostility to each other.

It was expedient, that the re-assertion of the Spanish treaty, would commence under the auspices of the new government, on this continent, so soon as Mr. Gardouqui should return; an event which never happened, his place in the diplomatic line, being supplied by two gentlemen in the characters of commissioners, from the Spanish court. By them it was proposed, that the executive of the United States, should depute some persons to the court of Madrid, to revive the negotiation, which Mr. Gardouqui was first authorized to originate in America. Although the transfer of the scene of negotiation, from America to Europe, was an event, which it was much wished could have been avoided, among other important considerations, on account of the inevitable delay, which it would occasion: yet the proposition was immediately closed with. To give dispatch to this business, the agents to execute it, were appointed in Europe. Mr. Short, our Minister resident at the seven United Provinces, with Mr. Carmichael our Charge des Affaires, at the court of Spain, were appointed commissioners plenipotentiary, to conduct this important negotiation.

The leading principles by which they were to be governed, in the renewal of this treaty, were amply and forcibly delineated, in the instructions which they received. In which, our right to navigate the Mississippi, from the source to the ocean, and the extension of the Southern boundary of the United States to the 31st degree of latitude North of the Equator, resting on two solid and distinct foundations, to wit, the treaties of Paris of 1763 and of 1762-3 and the laws of nature and nations, were directed to be insisted upon, as the indispensable preliminaries and sine qua non, to the proposed treaty—it is farther enjoined, that any treaty, which may be entered into, shall in every other respect be limited in its duration, but in regard to the above two articles it shall be final and perpetual.

Our right to the navigation of the Mississippi from its source, to where our Southern boundary strikes it, cannot be disputed, it is from that point downwards only, that the exclusive navigation is claimed by Spain, that is to say, where she holds the country, on both sides. Leaving the Mississippi in that *Statu Quo*, the Spanish court, it is believed, would without hesitation, enter into commercial regulations, with the United States, on terms of reciprocal benefit to both nations, but that it is declined on our part, until our right to the free use of the Mississippi, shall be most unequivocally acknowledged and established, on principles never hereafter to be drawn into contestation.

But as the mere naked right, to navigate the Mississippi, would not from the peculiar circumstances attending the Western Waters, be completely beneficial, without the use of a port of depot for importations and exportations somewhere upon the banks of that river, about the mouth of it, contiguous to the sea: the commissioners are instructed, to endeavor, to purchase or otherwise obtain, on account of the United States, in a

safe and proper position, the right of soil, in as much land, as will commodiously answer that purpose.

The documents, requiring our resident at the Hague, to repair to Madrid, in the capacity of commissioner plenipotentiary for the purposes before stated, having been attended in their transmission, with considerable and very unfortunate delay, he did not arrive at that city, as soon as was expected, which consequently retarded the revival of the negotiation. Mr. Short, however, reached the Spanish court in the early part of 1792, from which period, in co-operation with his associate Mr. Carmichael, the most unceasing efforts have been made by them, to obtain the object of their mission.

There was a season, since the commencement of this negotiation, when the Spanish and English nations, seemed to be on the verge of hostilities, in which, it was hoped, that the former, from motives of policy, and self interest (that most predominant motive with nations) would have been induced to have done an act of justice, by referring to the United States an unembarrassed participation, in the use of the Mississippi. But this prospect of discord, was but of a short duration. A compromise of all disputes, took place between those two courts, and Spain, allied with England, soon became parties, in the confederacy of despots, against the liberties of France.

The political connexion existing at present, between Spain, and England, will not it may be apprehended, be an advantageous event to our negotiation at the court of the former. For, I believe, it has rarely happened, that the interests of the United States, have been remarkably patronized, in countries, where British influence, has preponderated.

Notwithstanding the embarrassment, which, it was feared a combination of political incidents in Europe, would produce, our commissioners were, nevertheless, unremittingly assiduous, in pressing the Spanish ministry to enter fully into the leading principles of the negotiation, which they had come to Madrid, for the purpose of reviving. After some ceremonious delays, Mr. Gardouqui was re-appointed by the Spanish court, to recommence this business.

The American commissioners, brought forward our claim to the navigation of the Mississippi, and the extent of our Southern boundary—sustained by a memorial, replete with well arranged, and irrefragable arguments, drawn from the stipulation of treaties, and the laws of nature and nations. To this memorial, the Spanish agent did not return an answer, and the discussion of the merits of the above memorial though not positively denied—yet has been cautiously, and rather vexatiously, avoided, by the Spanish minister, by resorting to every species of evasion, and procrastination, with the pompous parade, and ceremonies of European courts, can readily supply—This unwarrantable, and dilatory conduct, of the court of Spain, was soon perceived and considered in its proper light by the Executive of the United States; whose determination it had been, from the first, to pursue our claim to the Mississippi, with *temper* yet *firmness*, and to prevent if possible, an abrupt schism of a negotiation, which had been with so much difficulty re-introduced on the tapis, until every principle of reason and argument appendant to it, should be fairly discussed, and exhausted.

In order therefore, to cut off all farther retardments, which might originate from ceremonies and formal exceptions, flowing from the alleged incompetency of powers, and the dignity of diplomatic office,—it was determined, to dispatch an envoy extraordinary, to the court of Madrid, most unex-

ceptionally, and copiously authorized, in every particular, to bring this tedious negotiation to an end. To effect this, the concurrence of the Senate was necessary, which was at that time not in session—yet the executive, anxious to procure in time, a proper character for so important an undertaking, caused an application to be made, first to Mr. Thomas Jefferson, and next to Mr. Patrick Henry, (two citizens, equally illustrious for their patriotism, and great talents, and also well known, to be warmly devoted, to the prosperity of the western country) to enter upon this embassy.

They having both declined, this office, for the sake of expedition, among other weighty considerations, Mr. Pinckney, the American minister at the court of London, has been ordered to hold himself in a state of preparation, to repair most expeditiously to the court of Madrid—Who, it is probable, is at this moment, occupied, in the arduous affairs of the Spanish treaty, as his powers only waited for the sanction of the Senate which has been long since convened. His instructions will be similar to those given to commissioners Short and Carmichael, *he will press, not only our rights, but will derive all the aid to our interests, which may arise collaterally, from the events of the present war in Europe, or any influence which other circumstances may give to the United States.*

At this distance, and in our present state of information, it will be difficult to assert, what may be the immediate event of this negotiation, which seems to be capable of being affected, by a variety of contingencies beyond the control of the American government. We have indisputable right on our side, which it is much to be wished for the happiness of mankind, should always form the rule of decision, among nations. But perhaps there is much reason to lament, that in the old governments of the world, right is too often resolved into power.

As a young nation, just taking our stand among the empires of the world, before we have arrived to that maturity of strength, and vigor, which a thousand combining events, promise we shall speedily attain—it has been deemed the wiser policy, rather to endeavor to establish our rights, by negotiation, than by a premature resort to the *ultima ratio*. The first, being, a safer and more certain mode of redress, and such an one, as the present situation of the United States, lays them under an almost paramount necessity, to observe, the temporary abstinence from the exercise of a right, which at this period, a combination of political events renders it prudent for us to observe, can never be construed, into a dereliction of that right.

There is no man, who will cast his eyes on the immense and fertile vales which border on the Western Waters, and mark the rapid progress, which population, agriculture, and all the useful arts, are making among them, that can one moment doubt, but that these channels, which beneficent nature has opened for the diffusion of the superabundance of all the necessities, and comforts of life, yielded by these happy regions, among the poorer nations of the earth, must be applied to their great providential end; notwithstanding the obstructions, at present opposed, by an unjust, narrow, and short sighted policy. It is an event, which the interest of Spain herself desiderates, could she but view that interest, thro' the proper medium. It is an event, which the happiness of the human species requires. It is an event, in which the United States are all interested.

I am well aware of the jealous apprehensions, which are entertained, that some States in the union, are averse to opening the na-

vigation of the Mississippi. This jealousy, as it extends to States, I am confident, embraces too extensive a range. For little minded, local out-governed politicians, who in fact, in a greater or smaller degree, every State in the union, I will not be answerable. Yet, I believe, I may safely affirm, that the interests of the union at large, coincide in the establishment of this important right, and that to whatever object, their interests point, their government will endeavor to attain. There are two strong, political considerations, which will impel the United States, conjointly to struggle without ceasing, until the navigation of the Mississippi is obtained.

I mean, the principles of national right, and interest.

The right of the United States to the navigation of the Mississippi, being established, as it most uncontestedly is, on the double basis of political compact, and the titles derived from the laws of nature and nations, I know not, on what more substantial grounds rest their rights, to navigate the waters flowing through their territories into the Atlantic Ocean. To resign one right, to the arm of power would be establishing a precedent, by which their others might be claimed, and taken. All the motives therefore, flowing from the consideration of political safety, and national pride, aided by paternal incitements would stimulate every State in the union, to make one cause, when the last necessity shall demand it, to reclaim and vindicate this suspended, and violated right.

But the interests of the Atlantic States, are involved in the unimpeded navigation of the Mississippi, on two principles.

The results of the exports through the Western waters, will, with a very few exceptions, come into their ports, which will not only greatly augment the national revenue, accruing from the import, and duties on imported articles but will be beneficial also to merchants, and others, residing at the particular ports of importation.

Besides, the transportation of the commodities of the country on this side the Appalachian Mountains, which will be bulky in their nature, to the markets in the American and European seas—will furnish considerable employment, to the seamen and ships, of the maritime States, which it will be the interest of the western merchants, rather to employ, than to attempt the building of vessels, proper for transatlantic voyages, on their own waters, amidst the almost insuperable difficulties that must attend such an undertaking, which, if even practicable, necessary seamen would be wanting, who are always scarce in countries, where lands are fertile and abundant and easily to be acquired.

In addition to this consideration, the peculiar nature of the inland navigation of the Western waters, will never furnish a nursery for sailors. The most expert navigator of the waters of the Ohio, would find himself perfectly helpless, and bewildered, on the deep, and boisterous elements of the ocean.

The principles of national policy, and interest, thus combining to make the navigation of the Mississippi, as much the common cause of the United States, as any other right they possess, it ought naturally to be preferred, until the reverse shall be shown, and which, I trust never can be done, that, that right, has neither ever been, nor ever will be abandoned or neglected.

To prove that every measure compatible with the situation of the United States, has been adopted, to reclaim it, will fully appear by recurring to the joint votes of affirmation, on that subject, of the two houses of Congress, which

have been forwarded to your Excellency, on a former occasion.—The energetic language of the popular branch of that body, I mean the house of Representatives, cannot fail to strike the attention of the most cursory observer. If therefore, when all the modes of honorable negotiation, shall be pushed to their ne plus ultra, and fruitlessly tried, and the executive shall be found to have essayed in vain, all the pacific measures, belonging to that department of government, and no other alternative remains, but a resort must be made, from the mode of an amicable adjustment of our claims, to the means constitutionally belonging to the legislature of the Union. Let it not be forgotten, that the United States, and arms of the confederated republic of America, which achieved its independence, and can alone vindicate, and establish all the privileges, adhering to it. Precipitation, and partial acts of unauthorized violence, will tend only to weaken our efforts, and instead of accelerating will undoubtedly retard the attainment of our end.

From this view of facts (and trust me, sir, it is a just one,) I hope it will appear manifest, that the wishes of this country as expressed in your excellency's letter, have been simply complied with, and that it has ever been considered as making part of the American people, and a component part of the American Government, and that the same care, has been taken of the just rights of Kentucky, as has been taken of the acknowledged rights of any other part of the United States, among which, no distinct and appropriate political rights exist; they being made by their government, the common property of them all.

Yes sir, the American citizens on the eastern and western waters, form one people, and one government; and he who wishes them separated, is a sinner against the happiness and prosperity of the present and future generations. The Great Author of our being has founded their union on the broad basis of reciprocity, which will remain as it ought to be, (on the pure principles of representation, engrafted in our government) eternal, unless disavowed by the wicked machinations of mad and deluded ambition.

This retrospective view, of the transactions which I have presented before you, in the train in which they have happened, attended with a few observations, which grew out of those, I trust will show that the Government of the United States, has neither under its former, or present organization, abandoned, or been inattentive, to our right of navigating the Mississippi. That right, was brought under negotiation, at the very first moment, in which the political circumstances of the United States, would permit it to be done. The negotiation respecting it, although attended with some unlucky events, did not expire, with the former Congressional government, but was turned over among the other inchoate, and uncompleted acts of that body, to the new governmental system of America, since the operation of which, it has never been one moment dormant, when from uncontrollable circumstances, this subject might have rested for a short time, from the absence of the national agents, who were to agitate it, to keep it still in action, the interference of the only foreign court, on whose friendship America could depend, and the only one, the most likely to have weight with the court of Madrid, was solicited to give aid, and effect to the exertions of our own agents, who have been instructed, to treat with Spain, on no other terms, than the previous ratification of the northern boundary, and the right to navigate the

Mississippi, from the source to the ocean. A succession of political events, have taken place in Europe, which has retarded the progress of the negotiations, and prevented its being brought as yet, to a favorable issue. To obtain it, however, measures correspondent to the importance of the object have been assiduously reformed to, and are now in action.

It must be peculiarly obvious, to a candid, and impartial mind (and such an one, the personage I have now the honor to address, I am sure possesses,) that from the commencement of the administration of the present chief magistrate of America, which happened at a period, when our national affairs, were in a perfect state of disorganization, among the number of momentous considerations, which have engrossed his attention, he has without cessation, pursued the navigation of the Mississippi. But on this head, I am sure, it will be necessary for me to say nothing. No apology is required for his conduct. He has too fair a claim, to our confidence, to be accused of a partial inattention to any of our rights—and will, I trust, be boundlessly commended in, and venerated, until, gratitude ceases to be an American virtue.

Before I conclude this letter, I cannot refrain from returning you my candid thanks, for the interesting, and polite manner, in which you have been pleased to express yourself of me, personally. The motives which induced the President to depute me hither, were most pure and patriotic, being in conformity to a maxim he has observed in his administration, to satisfy his constituents, by a proper information of his measures, that none of their interests have been unattended to. There may be reason, to lament, that an agent more competent to give proper effect, to such laudable intentions, had not been sent; yet, in zeal, faithfully to execute the trust confided to and in sincere attachment to the happiness and interests of my fellow citizens, residing on the Western Waters, as a portion of the great American Republic, I hope I shall be found second to no man.

For the purpose of cultivating that personal acquaintance between us, which you are pleased to profess, I mean to do myself the honor of waiting upon you, before I depart from this State; an event from which I anticipate much satisfaction—Having ever been induced to hold your reputation both as a soldier and citizen, in perfect esteem.

With every sentiment of personal respect, and with warm wishes, for the continuance and increase of that prosperity which so conspicuously marks this flourishing State over which you have the honor to preside,

I remain your excellency's most obedient servant.
JAMES INNES.
His Excellency ISAAC SHELBY.

State of Kentucky, Lincoln county,
February 20, 1795.
SIR,

YOUR favor of the 15th of this month, stating the origin and progress of the negotiation now depending between the United States of America and the court of Madrid, respecting the navigation of the Mississippi, is now before me and affords me great satisfaction.

I forbear to make any observations on the transactions which took place in this important business, under the former government of America, because I trust that schemes so replete with injustice and dishonor as those were which were then agitated will never be revived, under the present general government.

The just regard and attention

which the President has paid to our rights and his refusing to enter into any commercial regulations with the court of Madrid, "until our right to the free use of the Mississippi shall be most unequivocally acknowledged, & established on principles never hereafter to be drawn into contestation," deserve our warmest thanks and gratitude. His intention also of sending an envoy extraordinary to bring this tedious negotiation to an end, and the choice which he made of those patriots to whom we would most willingly intrust our dearest interests, to fill that important office, must necessarily add to our sensibility on this occasion.

We have to lament that accidents and uncontrollable events should to long have delayed the completion of this (to us all-important) negotiation. This delay and our being strangers to the real causes of it until this time, will naturally account for the uneasiness and discontent which prevailed here on this subject; altho we have placed as unbounded confidence in the President as any of the citizens of America. The proper communications now made by you sir, on this occasion, and the general satisfaction which I have no doubt will be the consequence of those communications, will, I hope, sufficiently prove, that a more early communication of the kind, would have prevented all uneasiness and discontent in this country on this subject.

I anticipate with the utmost confidence, that from the observations which, even your short stay in this country will enable you to make on its citizens, your candour and judgment will induce, and enable you to report to the President, that there is no reason to apprehend that his efforts to obtain for us the great object of our wishes, will be weakened or the attainment itself retarded, by precipitation and partial acts of unauthorized violence proceeding from the citizens of this country; I flatter myself also, that you will think yourself justified in saying that the citizens of this country are as warmly attached to the American union, as the inhabitants of any part of the continent, and that they possess too much understanding and independence to be deceived "by the wicked machinations of mad and deluded ambition."

I should do injustice to my own feelings and violate the trust reposed in me by my fellow citizens, if I did not embrace this opportunity of assuring the President, that the citizens of this country have but one opinion on this important subject: They consider their right to the free navigation of the Mississippi as indubitable, and the enjoyment of it as indispensably necessary to their existence as a people, and they look forward to the attainment of this right only from the steady, proper, and spirited exertions of our government, for they have no expectations of being put into the possession of it by the voluntary consent of those who now withhold it.

Allow me sir as the representative of my countrymen to return you our thanks for the zealous & able manner in which you have expressed your opinion of our right, & your wishes for our uninterrupted enjoyment of that right. We shall long remember with pleasure that to distinguish a citizen of the eastern part of America, has unequivocally declared his approbation of the great object pursued by the inhabitants of the Western country.

With every sentiment of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be

Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ISAAC SHELBY.
The honorable }
James Innes. }

References.
(No. 1.)
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

In Senate, May 15th 1794.

Mr. Ellsworth from the committee to whom was referred certain resolutions moved for the fifteenth of April last by the Senators of Kentucky relating to the navigation of the Mississippi and the negotiation at the court of Spain, reported,

"That in the negotiation now carrying on at Madrid between the United States and Spain, the right of the former to the free navigation of the Mississippi is well asserted and demonstrated, and their claim to its enjoyment is pursued with all the alacrity and firmness which the magnitude of the subject demands, and will doubtless continue to be so pursued until the object shall be obtained, or adverse circumstances shall render the further progress of the negotiation impracticable. That in the present state of the business it would be improper for Congress to interfere. But in order to satisfy the citizens of the United States more immediately interested in the event of this negotiation, that the United States have uniformly asserted their right to the free use of the navigation of the river Mississippi, and have employed, and will continue to pursue such measures as are best adapted to obtain the enjoyment of this important territorial right, the committee recommend that it be

"Resolved, by the senate that the President of the United States be and he hereby is requested to cause to be communicated to the executive of the State of Kentucky such part of the existing negotiation between the United States and Spain relative to this subject as he may deem advisable and consistent with the course of negotiations."

Ordered, that the Secretary lay a copy of this proceeding before the President of the United States.

Attest,
Sam. A. Otis, Secretary.

(No. 2.)
Philadelphia August 15th 1794.
SIR,

I HAVE not been able to learn, except by an uncertain report, whether the letter, which I had the honor of addressing to your Excellency on the 29th March 1794 has reached you. If it has, a considerable portion of the task, assigned to my department under the enclosed Resolutions of the Senate and House of Representatives will have been anticipated; and therefore I take the liberty of renewing it by a duplicate.

When those resolutions passed, little of importance could be added to what had been already communicated. And even now, the subsequent occurrences have not yet brought the subject to its maturity. But it has appeared to the President advisable to send to Kentucky a special Commissioner, who, possessing an accurate and comprehensive knowledge of the whole negotiation, and of the views and dispositions of the general government, may frankly and explicitly lay them before the legislature and Executive of your State. Such a character will therefore attend your Excellency, as soon as the proper arrangements can be completed; and it is hoped by the President, that you will furnish him with an opportunity of presenting himself and the objects of his mission to the Legislature.

In this step your Excellency will discern a further proof of the anxiety of the President to remove all grounds of dissatisfaction: And indeed, Sir, I cannot pass by this

occasion of asserting my persuasion, that after the most ample disclosure of the public conduct respecting the Mississippi, you will find, that nothing has been left unattempted by him, which his powers, his exertions, and the situation of our country would permit. I have the honor, Sir, to be with great respect

your excellency's
most obedient servant.
EDM: RANDOLPH.

True Copy,
GEO. TAYLOR JUN.
His excellency the
Governor of Kentucky.

On Wednesday last there was a meeting of the General Committee from different counties, on the business of opening the proposed ROAD TO VIRGINIA. Subscription papers were brought forward to the amount of \$500, but there are upwards of thirty papers which have not been returned. As it was impossible for the business to be finally adjourned in so large a meeting, an Executive Committee was appointed, together with a Corresponding Committee, with instructions to use every proper step to render the funds competent to the undertaking. The Executive Committee assembled in the evening, and after mature deliberation and enquiry for several hours, entered into an agreement with Col. Johnson, Col. Russell and Maj. Hood to open a ten foot road, adapted to waggons, carrying fifteen hundred weight, to be completed by the first day of September. Some gentlemen had offered to make a twelve foot road for two thousand pounds:—But the persons who are actually employed, are to have but 2100 dollars. But even at this price, there will be a necessity of raising at least \$150 more than the sum promised in the subscription papers already returned.

By His Excellency Anthony Wayne Esquire Major-General and Commander in Chief of the Legion, and Commissioner Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for establishing a permanent fence with all the Indian Tribes and Nations North West of the Ohio.

L. S.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I, the said plenipotentiary, in virtue of the power and authority in me vested, have entered into certain preliminary articles with the following tribes and nations of Indians, viz. The Wyandots, Chepawes, Porowatomies, Miamis, Shawanoes, and Delawares, for a cessation of hostilities, and for the mutual exchange and surrender of all prisoners of every description, as well as for holding a general treaty for settling all causes of controversy, and for establishing a permanent peace between the United States and the aforesaid tribes of Indians on or about the fifteenth day of June next ensuing.

Wherefore, I do hereby in the name of the President of the United States, prohibit and forbid all and every person or persons, from killing, insulting or injuring any Indian or Indians belonging to the aforesaid tribes or nations, or any of them (unless in their own defence.)—And I do hereby also forbid any party or parties, citizens of the United States, or either of them, from entering the Indian country north west of the Ohio, with hostile intentions (without permission from proper authority first obtained) between this period and the end of the pending treaty, as they will answer a contrary conduct at their peril.

And to the end that the treaty may be carried into complete effect, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of the preliminary articles; the said Plenipotentiary enjoins all and every person and persons having in his or their possession any Indian prisoners belong-

ing to those or either of those nations, to surrender them and each of them at this place, on or before the said fifteenth day of June next and for which reasonable expenses will be allowed by the public.

Given under my hand and seal, at Head-Quarters, Greenville, this 22d day of February, 1795.
ANTY. WAYNE.

By order of the Commander in Chief.
WM. H. HARRISON,
Aid de Camp.

MRS. WALSH'S SCHOOL for the instruction of Young Ladies, will commence on the first day of April next.

March 12.

For Sale.

One hundred acres of SEMINARY LAND, LYING on the Main road leading to the mouth of Tate's creek, between three and four miles from Lexington. There is about thirty acres cleared, an excellent never failing spring, two good cabins &c. For terms apply to Samuel Blair, living near the land, or to the subscriber.

William Ward.

March 10. I TAKE this method to inform those gentlemen whom I was to meet in Frankfort the first day of February to lay off their lands, that I will meet them the 25th of March in order to prosecute that business.

Richard Thirman.

March 6, 1795.

NOTICE is hereby given, TO all those indebted to the estate of John Allison deceased, either by note, bond or book account, to settle the same by the first day of May next ensuing the date hereof, as they may expect no longer indulgence. And all those that have accounts against the same to bring them well attested, and they shall be paid by

John Maxwell, Exr.

March 10.

A APPRENTICE WANTED To the

Tanning and Currying business.

An active lad, of seventeen or eighteen years old, who can come well recommended.

Frederick Kalfus.

Mercer, 4 miles from Danville, March 5.

I TAKE this opportunity to acquaint the public that I continue to carry on the COPPER-SMITH'S TRADE in all its branches at my plantation about eleven miles from Lexington, and half a mile from the county road that goes from Lexington to the mouth of Jack's creek, on the Kentucky river, about half a mile from Maj. John South's, and about four miles from Boone's station; where any gentleman that please to favor me with their custom, may depend on having their work done after the best and cheapest rates with as quick dispatch as possible, by the subscriber.

German Baxter.

LEXINGTON, March 9.

AS the Co-partnership of PHILIPS CALDWELL & Co. expires in a few weeks, they are under the necessity of calling on those indebted to them, to come and settle their accounts immediately, as no further indulgence can be given.

P. CALDWELL & Co. N. B. The subscribers want to purchase MILITIA CERTIFICATES, for services performed in the year 1786, under Generals Clark and Logan. P. C. & Co.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Washington county, on Prathers creek, a brown horse, three years old, thirteen hands 3 inches high, no brand perceivable, appraised to 111.

Archibald Allen.

February 14.

Kentucky &c.

Officer Court of Appeals, 1794. Joseph Brooks, complainant,

Against

James F. Moore &c. defendants. THE Defendants, Robert Woolfolk and Robert Coleman, Defendants in the suit, having failed to enter their appearance agreeably to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that they are not inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourteenth day of the next May term, and answer the Complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette—and that all further proceedings be stayed against them until the next court.

A Copy. Telle

Thos Thomas Todd, C.C.A.

A Company will meet at Major Hood's, in Clarke county, near Strode's, the third of April, in order to start the fourth with Col. Russell and Maj. Hood through the Wilderness the near way to Russell Court house.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD, L O S T,

At Mr. Lowery's tavern, in Lexington, on the 10th instant, A piece of Country made

BLACK CLOTH,

Containing about six yards.

Whoever delivers said cloth to Mr. Lowry in Lexington, shall receive the above reward.

Francis Hall.

TO BE SOLD to the highest bidder, on Friday the 20th of this inst. in the town of Frankfort,

THIRTY LOTS.

Three months credit will be given, by giving bond and security.

J. Roberts.

March 13.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Bourbon, on Green creek, near Cutright's station, a horse and Colt, two years old, a blaze face, both hind feet and the near fore foot white; appraised to 31. 55.

Andrew Trumbo.

Boggs & Anderson,

JUST RECEIVED,

AND ARE

NOW OPENING,

At their STORE in Lexington, a

Neat and General Assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hard & Queen's Ware

With a General Assortment of

Genuine Fresh Drugs & Pa-

rent Medicine,

Consisting of the following articles,

(V 1 Z.)

OIL Vitriol.

— Peppermint.

— Ditto common.

— Castor Oil.

— British Oil.

— Spirit of Lavender.

— Comp.

— Hartshorn.

— Essence Burga-

— mot.

— Godfrey's Cor-

— dial.

— Bateman's drops

— Gentian root.

— Liquorice ditto.

— Belt Succotin

— Aloes.

— Diachylon with

— Gums

— Ditto common.

— Borax.

— Gum Arabic.

— Camphire.

— Guaiacum.

— Opium.

— Japan Earth.

— Calomel.

— Powder of Jalap.

— of Rhubarb.

— Smelling Bot-

— tles, &c.

Which they will sell at the most reduced prices for CASH.

A Company to meet at the Crab orchard on the 14th and start the 15th day of April through the Wilderness.

STATE of KENTUCKY,

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, December 11, 1794.

RESOLVED, that the Public Printer cause the following statement to be published three weeks in the Kentucky Gazette, to wit:

The joint committee of both houses of General Assembly, have according to order, examined the Treasurer's accounts, and report, that there appears to have been received by the Treasurer from the 16th day of November 1793, to the 15th day of November 1794 inclusive, the following sums, to wit:

L. s. d. q.

From the several rents under the revenue law for the year 1793,	5688	8	11	1
From John Watson a Foreigner, on account of the land tax,	3	14	0	
From the several clerks on account of the tax on law process, alienations and feuds,	273	16	11	2
Money received on account of fines,	20	10		
From William Lamme esq. for a bay horse,	6	18	9	
Cash which remained in the treasury last settlement,	184	14		
From the sheriffs of Madison and Washington on account of the revenue tax for 1792,	60	5	3	
It also appears that the treasurer has received of Samuel M' Afee late sheriff of Mercer, Virginia certificates to the amount of	33	8	5	3

Total amount received by the Treasurer, 6271 17 2 2

It also appeared by the Auditor's warrants and vouchers which were produced to your committee, examined and destroyed, that the treasurer had made the following disbursements, from the 10th November 1793, to the 15th of November 1794.

L. s. d. q.

To the Governor,	300			
To the Secretary,	92	14		
To the Judiciary department,	1220	6	2	
To the Legislative department,	1275	15	6	
To the Treasurer,	10			
To the Auditor,	103	6	6	
To the Public Printer,	200			
To the Directors of the Public Building,	300			
To Richard C. Anderson an Elector to chuse a President,	1	8		
To William Logan for money lent the State,	109	15		
To money in favor of the Treasurer last settlement,	19	1		
To an error in the last settlement with the Treasurer	18	7	9	2
To expense of the Treasury office,	6	6		
To the War department,	1463	19	10	
To the Sheriff of Shelby for a return of a member to Congress,	1	1		
To Veniemen,	148	5	7	
To the Auditor for a table and press,	10	10		
To Benjamin Sebastian Judge of the Court of Appeals,	74	6	4	
And that there is now remaining in the treasury in Cash and Certificates aforesaid,	844	15	5	

Total accounted for by the Treasurer, 6271 17 2 2

Terms proposed for the purpose of establishing fifty families in the town of

VIENNA,

In addition to the number already there.

TO every man who becomes a resident at the town of VIENNA by the first day of January 1796, and builds a house at least eighteen feet by twenty, with a brick or stone chimney, by the first day of January 1797, and actually resides in the town for and during the term of two years from the time of his removal to the place shall be entitled to a deed in fee simple, for a lot of half an acre in the town, on which his building shall be erected as aforesaid, and an out lot of five acres.

To a few of the earliest settlers, a sale of fifty acres situated near the town will be made for a small compensation.

This town is elegantly situated, at the Main Falls of Green river fifteen miles from the Ohio, the back water of which makes up to the town—it is surrounded by a large tract of fertile country, capable of the highest cultivation. For further particulars apply to JOHN HANDLEY at Vienna, or to WILLIAM CHAMBERS, at Mann's Lick, who act as Agents to ELIZABETH DORSEY.

copied January 1, 1795:

JUST RECEIVED,

And now Opening.

By the subscriber, in Lexington;

A neat assortment of

GOODS

Suited to the present and approaching season,

Which he is determined to sell on reasonable terms for cash.—He earnestly requests those indebted to him, either by bond, note or book account, to call and pay off their respective balances on or before the 15th of April. otherwise suits will be commenced without discrimination.

James Morrison,

Lexington, March 6, 1795.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the road from Shannon's mill to Bethel Meeting house, a bay mare, 14 hands and a half high, near 14 years old, no brand, a small star in her forehead, trots, appraised to 9l.

JOHN FREEMAN.

Scott county, Nov. 5, 1794.

A large company will meet at the Crab orchard the 28th instant, in order to start early the 29th thro' the Wilderness.

March 7.

WANTED

Two or three good

BREECHES-MAKERS

TO whom good wages in CASH will be given. Also two or three Apprentices to the Breeches making and Skin Dressing business.

Geo. Heytel.

March 7.

To be Sold to the Highest Bid-

dr.

IN Georgetown on the 24th inst. if fair, if not next fair day, sixteen valuable unimproved LOTS, part of the estate of Edward Welt deceased. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to

Thomas Martin Exr.

N. B. The above Lots were advertised to have been sold in February last, but were not sold.

March 5, 1795.

3w T.M.

TAKEN up (out of the settlement) by the subscriber, living in Mason county, the following STRAYS, viz. A sorrel mare, bald face, thirteen hands and a half high, eight years old; appraised to 11l. A black mare, both hind feet white, a large star in the face, thirteen hands and a half high, three years old; appraised to 7l. 10s. And a small black mare, star in the face, twelve hands and a half high, fourteen years old; appraised 5l. 10s.

Samuel Plummer;

November 29, 1794.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Clear creek, a bay Horse, six years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near moulder C valued to 18l.

Edward Lane.

Jan. 14, 1795.

EDWARD WEST, TAKES this method of informing the public, that he has opened a Shop on Main Street, opposite Mr. Bradford's Printing Office, where he will carry on the Silver, Smith and Watchmaking business.—I hope who please to favor him with their custom in either of the above branches, may depend on having their work done in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

For Sale,

EIGHT hundred acres of valuable Land on Cartwrights creek in Washington county, joining Col. Caldwell and Daniel Browns Pre-emption. For terms apply to the subscriber living on Stoner's fork of Licking.

Lavan Ship.

The above mentioned Land was patented in the name of Thomas Evans.

February 2, 1795.

4w

To be sold.

THREE hundred acres of first rate land, about nine miles from Lexington, near the head of Jellamine, on which is a good square log house, kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable and an excellent horse mill, with two pair of stones, known by the name of the Cove (Horse) Mill, a good Hemp Mill, about four acres of meadow, two pasture lots of two acres each, 4 acres planted with 100 apple trees, and about 100 peach trees, and near 40 acres of plow land in 3 fields. The above being Military land, the right is indisputable.—The terms of sale will be made known by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

Andrew M'Calla.

February 5.

tf.

For Sale,

By WILLIAM TOB, opposite Messrs. Love & Brent's Tavern, Lexington, Quantity of WATCH GLASSES, from No. 11, to No. 24, at seven Dollars the gross, four shillings the dozen, or a single one for six pence, and put in for a shilling; also a quantity of MAIN SPRINGS, and a few BOWS and TENDANTS. tf

February 6.

TEN Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Harrison county, on Townsend, about two years ago, Fanny, a likely negroe woman, between twenty and thirty years of age, has a lump on her left arm between her elbow and wrist, she has kept a considerable time in Woodford county near Crittenden's camp, her toes on each of her feet are crumpled. Whoever will deliver said wench to me shall receive the above reward.

Feb. 11, 1795.

John Kinkade.

I hereby inform the public that I have removed out of town and put all the books that lay on hand in the Printing Office, where they can be got by applying for. And those who please to favor me with their business, will leave it in said Office with written directions, and it shall be strictly attended to: and done in the best manner by

THOS. LEISHMAN,

Book binder, Lexington.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable lot, sixty six feet front, next door to Love and Brents, on which is a two story frame house finished, with a cellar under it, also a good kitchen, and stable. For terms apply to the subscriber.

B. Duke.

SAMUEL AYRES.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general that he has removed his shop higher up on Main Street, next door above Mr. Moore's, and nearly opposite the Free Mason's Lodge, where he still continues to make and repair all kinds of Gold and Silver work and repair watches in the neatest and best manner. All those who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done as expeditiously as the time and nature of the business will admit.

Lexington February 28.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Clarke county, on upper Howard's creek, a sorrel filly, about two years old, has a star and snip, no brand perceivable, about thirteen hands high; appraised 5l. 10.

Samuel Perry.

I three Dollars reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber near Georgetown, Scott county, December 24th last, a likely dark bay mare, five years old, fourteen hands and a half high, branded O on the left buttock. Whoever takes up said mare, so that the subscriber may get her full have the above reward paid by me.

Matthew Craigmiles.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESCERTED from this garrison on the evening of the 20th instant, a recruit by the name of John Cook, about five feet nine or ten inches high, fair complexion, blue eyes, short light hair, robust appearance, and round shouldered, born in England, aged about 27 years, by trade a white smith. Had on and took with him a full suit of uniform clothing, shirts &c. also a large blanket coat. Whoever takes up and secures, or delivers said deserter to any civil or regular officer, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid.

ROBT. HUNTER, Lieut.

1st sub. leg. comman.

Fort Steuben, Feb. 22, 1795.

P. S. From strict enquiry, have found, he changed his name to Floyd.

2w

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay horse, about ten or eleven years old, about thirteen hands three inches high, with a small star and snip, marked with a large fald on each side, his mane hangs on the near side, the near fore foot and both hind feet white, has had the poll evil, somewhat crested, fallen, applied to 9l. 10s.

Aaron Martin.

December 27, 1794.

To be rented.

A Convenient house and lot, on the main Street, in the town of Lexington.

if

J. Moore.

For Sale.
A LOT, twenty by sixty-six feet, at the corner of Water and Cross streets, on which is a two story framed house, also a good stable. For terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Archibald Brown.
Lexington, February 26. 3w

This is to give Notice.
To those distillers who find it convenient to deliver their Whiskey in Lexington, that Benjamin Stout is authorized to receive the same, next door to Henry Marshall's tavern.
Thomas Carneal, col. rev.
Lexington, Feb. 19, 1795.

WANTED—A good Brick-Maker for the ensuing season. For terms apply to the subscriber in Lexington.

John Smith.

GEORGE SMART,
CLOCK & WATCH MAKER,

FROM BRITAIN.

AT the back of the jail; thinks it necessary to acquaint the public, that he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches; those who are pleased to favor him with their custom, may depend upon its being done with punctuality and dispatch. He has a neat assortment of thirteen inch plain double moon and seconds from the center, eight day and thirty hour Clocks; likewise a few Gold and Silver Watches, which will be sold upon reasonable terms. 6w 16

THE subscribers inform the public, that Mr. Andrew Barbee on Cane run, and Mr. James Brown on Cooper's run, Bourbon county, will receive Hides to be tanned on the shares, by

William & Thomas Story.
Georgetown, Jan. 7, 1795.

JUST OPENED
AND FOR SALE BY
GEORGE TEGARDEN
A General Assortment of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, Hard Ware, and Queens Ware, which he will sell low for Cash.
Lexington, Jan. 8, 1795.

JUST ARRIVED,
AND NOW OPENING FOR SALE BY

BENJAMIN STOUT,

NEXT door to Henry Marshall's tavern, a handsome and general Assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron Mongery, Glass & Queens Ware, Medicines, Boots and Shoes, Calf Skins and Boot Legs; also a quantity of Hops, which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash, Whiskey, Bear Skins, and country made Sugar.
Lexington, Jan. 22, 1795.

ALL persons who have had accounts at the store lately kept by Mr. Samuel Downing, next door to Henry Marshall's tavern, are requested to make immediate payments to the subscriber, Mr. Downing, who was only employed by him to sell the goods, having given up to him the books and accounts, legally proved.

If due attention is not paid to this notice, the subscriber will be under the necessity to put all the accounts that will admit of it, into the hands of a magistrate for recovery; and take other steps for recovery of such as are above the jurisdiction of a magistrate.
ANDREW HARE.
Lexington, Jan. 9, 1795.

Just Opening,
FOR SALE,
BY
JAMES TROTTER,
At his STORE in Lexington,
A LARGE and GENERAL Assortment
of
MERCHANDIZE,

Consisting of
DRY Goods, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Pewter, Tin, Queen's Ware and Groceries, which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, Tallow, Bee's Wax, Sugar and Country made Lard.

James Trotter.
The subscriber also has on hand,
A quantity of SALT.
J. T.

Lexington, March 6.

The subscriber has FOR SALE,
Eleven hundred acres of
First Qualified LAND;
IN Fayette county, lying on the waters of Four mile creek, about ten miles from Lexington, it lies level and is well watered. The land is commonly known by the name of WOODSTOCK, and sometimes the RYE FIELDS. The title is indisputable, and the terms may be known by an application to the subscriber at Fayette court on Tuesday next, or thereafter in Woodford.

Thomas Turpin jun.
March 6. 12w

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living near Springfield, Washington, a bright sorrel horse, about fourteen hands high, eight years old, paces and trots, a bald face, the two off feet white, branded on the near shoulder JA in a piece, posted and appraised to twelve pounds.

Benjamin Hardin.

About twenty men will receive

GOOD WAGES,

BY applying to JOHN FOWLER of Lexington, or JORDAN HARRIS, for services to be rendered in navigating Boats from Frankfort to New-Orleans. The Boats will be ready about the 20th of next month.

February 26.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living on Cane run in Scott county, on the 18th of February, a bay Horse, eight years old, fifteen hands high, branded with a stirrup iron, he has three white legs and a bald face; it is expected he will make towards Green river. Any person delivering me said horse or securing him and giving me notice shall be well rewarded for their trouble, by

A. Buford.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Clarke county on the waters of Small mountain creek, a roan filley, three years old, four feet eight inches high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus P some white in her fore head, posted and appraised to twelve pounds.
2w William Allison.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on the waters of Summerfer, in Clarke county, a dark bay mare, about six years old next Spring, about fourteen hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, a rope tied round her neck, a natural trotter; appraised to 10l.

Robert Walker.

January 17.

I want to buy a quantity of out lands in this state, those who wish to sell, may find a purchaser, by applying to me in Lexington.

Thomas Irwin.
February 29, 1795.

A list of letters remaining in the Post office, Lexington, and if not taken out within 3 months will be sent to the General Post Office, as dead letters.

JOHN BROWN, late of Hanover; Tabitha Bowen, at Col. Kuffel's; Clement Bell, Lexington; William Brownlee, from Rockbridge; John Brown, Madison; 2; James Busby, Fayette.

Thomas Carneal, Kentucky; William China, near Lexington; David Call, near Cynthiana; 2; James Crawford, Lexington; David Colt, Kentucky; Joseph Crocker, near Lexington; Michael Cadady, near Strode's station.

James Dods, at James Pringle's, Cane run.

Robert Friend & Co. Merchants, Georgetown; Joseph Fleming, in Jefferson, near Lexington; Stephen Fleming, Lexington; Thomas Fletcher, do. Capt. George Frazer, near Lexington.

Robert Gibson, Fayette, to the care of Col. Johnson, Elkhorn; 2; Henry Groff, Lexington; Doctor John Harrison, Lexington; Thomas Howard, Fayette county, Licking creek near Lexington; Luke Hanson, near Washington, Kentucky; Maj. William Henry, living on N. Elkhorn near Georgetown. Col. William Irvine, Kentucky; William Iunis, Lexington Kentucky.

Thomas Johnson, Bryan's station near Lexington.

Jasper Kerfner near Lexington. Robert Lyle, care Mr. Barr Lexington; William Low, near Lexington; Gen. Robt. Lawford, do.

The hon. George Mutter, Woodford; William Murray esq. Lexington; John McKee, Bourbon county; James Milligan, care of Henry Marshall in Lexington; Major John Morrison, Fayette; Gen. Simon Morgan, now in Lexington.

James & William Neall, now in Kentucky.

Henry Owen, Lexington; 2. Jeremiah Prather, Lexington; Mr. Prothero, Cabinet-Maker Lexington.

Joseph Ranford, Kentucky; col. John Russel in Kentucky; 2; Henry Rockwell, Lexington.

Gen. Charles Scott, near Lexington; Col. William Steele Woodford county Kentucky; Thomas Sandford esq. near Lexington; John Strode, near Lexington; Richard Stephenson, to the care of Widow Myers; Robert Syments, to the care of Mr. Leavy Lexington; John Spangler, now in Lexington.

Philemon Thomas, Lexington; Thomas Turpin jun. near Lexington.

Barnabas Wing, near Lexington; William Ware jun. at Mr. Tintley's near Lexington; John Williams, to the care of Wm. Tait merchant Cumberland settlement, South of the Ohio, William Neal now in Kentucky.

Immis B. Brent, P. M.
February 28, 1795.

A SALE of the lots in NEW-TOWN, Jefferson county, will be held in said town on the third Monday in May next.

Lewis Field,
Isaac Hornbeck, } Trustees.
James Standford,

February 7, 1795.

The subscriber wishes to purchase a good pair of Carriage-Horses, well matched, and well broke to the geers—a bay or black colour would be preferred.

Thomas Hart.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living about six miles below Harrodsburgh on Salt river, a black Mare, three years old, fourteen hands and a half high, a small star and snip, branded on the near shoulder ED appraised to 10l.

James M'Affee.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near the head of Jefferson, Fayette county, a bay mare four years old next spring, fifteen hands high, a natural trotter, has a few white hairs in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder S1 appraised to 22l.

Manah Singleton.
October 30, 1794.

Five Dollars reward.
STRAYED or stolen the 17th inst from the subscriber, living at M'Connell's mill near Lexington, two bay horses: one 15 hands high, 4 years old, neither docked nor branded, a long star with mixed hairs shod before, his near buttock, appears denred about the turn of the hip bone as he walks or trots, one of his hind hoofs white, he is a little hollow faced. The other about 4 hands high or more, 4 years old, has a star, branded on the near shoulder K if perceivable, shod before, not docked, paces and trots, one of his hind hoofs white. If the above horses be taken as strays by any person, they shall receive the above reward, or if taken from a thief I will give ten dollars reward for each. The management of the thief is left to the discretion of the public.

Alexander Adams.
February 25. 13tf

THE subscriber wishes to inform those persons that are indebted to him, that he has employed a person to collect the debts that are due him, and he expects that no favour will be shown and the enforcement will commence the first day of February, and all those that choose to make immediate payment may bring forth corn, oats, pork, hay, whiskey, or good merchantable wheat delivered at Lewis's mill, to discharge the same.

N. B. There is a public entertainment opened in my house, by John M. Ware, who wishes to inform the public, that he has got good habbling and other accommodations for travelers; and likewise there is a likely negro girl or boy wanted, that can come well recommended, for which good wages will be given.

CHARLES SUMPTION.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the county of Woodford, on Kentucky river, one mile above the mouth of clear creek, a bay horse, judged to be nine years old, branded on the left shoulder and buttock IH the right hind foot white, much scarred with the fistula, trots natural, some white hairs in his fore head, and some on his right ear. ALSO a brown filley one year old past, a star in her fore head, one hind foot white trots natural, no perceivable brand, the horse appraised to nine pounds ten shillings, the filley to eight pounds ten shillings.

JOHN FINN.
December 1794.

RAN AWAY
FROM the subscriber in Mason county, about the first of December last, a negro fellow about twenty-one years of age, about five feet five or six inches high, stout well set, nearly black, is marked about the nose with the small pox, has a very low forehead and flat face; had on a white linen hunting shirt and breeches &c. but as he is very capable of pilfering he has probably changed his dress before this. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him so that I can get him again, shall receive eight Dollars reward, or twelve dollars if delivered to me in Mason, but the taker up must take notice he is a fly cunning fellow and will get away if possible, as he has already broke from several.

T. Marshall jun.